

For the prevention and cure of  
BILIOUS AND MALIGNANT FEVERS  
is recommended  
Hahn's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

THIS Medicine has been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings in several parts of the West Indies and in the Southern and Middle States, &c.

The testimony of a number of persons can be adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature speak more in favour of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience for believing that a dose of these Pills taken once in every two weeks during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will procure an infallible preventive; and further, that in the earlier stages of those diseases their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is very mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation and of every age. They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration and thereby prevent colds which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold if taken on its first appearance: they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

#### Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthma, sore throats, catarrhs, and approaching consumptions. To parents who have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH, this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorders to which children are liable. The Elixir is perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

#### Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of

Nervous Disorders Violent cramps in Consumptions of the stomach and Lowness of spirits back Loss of appetite Indigestion Impurity of blood Melancholy Hysterical affection Gout in the stomach Inward weaknesses Pains in the limbs and debility Relaxations, etc.

#### Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, rheumatic gout, palsies, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc., etc.

#### Lat's Ointment for the Itch.

Warranted an infallible remedy at one application, may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and not accompanied with the tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

#### Hahn's true & genuine German Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving any pain.

#### The Genuine Persian Lotion.

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, is an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals, the basis of other lotions, and of unparalleled efficacy in removing blemishes of the face and skin, freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetter, ring-worms, sunburns, prickly heat, &c.

#### Hahn's genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eye, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident.

#### Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

#### Lat's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermitting fevers.

At the place of sale pamphlets may be had gratis, describing cures performed by the above medicines; the number, importance and respectability of which, fully justify every article of this advertisement.

Sold only wholesale and retail, by

JAMES KENNEDY & SON  
September 26 King-st. Alexandria.

# Alexandria Gazette & Daily Advertiser.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN, ROYAL-STREET, ALEXANDRIA.

VOL. XVIII.]

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1817.

[No. 5063.

#### For Freight,

The superior brig ABEO. N. A. Lewis master: carries about 1800 barrels, is a first rate vessel, in complete order, can be ready to receive a cargo in four days, and will take a freight to the south of Europe on very moderate terms.

Apply to

LAWRASON & FOWLE. Who have for sale, said brig's cargo of 220 tons Plaster Paris.

ALSO,

Landing from schooner HAZARD, Capt. Hattie, and for sale, 4 bales containing 40 pieces white Russia sheetings.

60 bolts first quality Russia duck.

10 qr. casks Sicily Madeira wine of a superior quality.

For Newburyport,

The ship NEWBURYPORT, Captain Follansbee; will sail in four days, and take a hundred barrels freight on moderate terms. Apply as above.

November 1

For New York,

The fine schooner HENRY DENISON, Capt. Thorp, burthen 800 bbls, will sail early next week. For freight or passage apply to

BARNEWALL & POPHAM,

October 30 1w Merchants' w/.

For New-York.

The fine fast sailing Sloop PACKET, Capt. Thor. Van Name, burthen 500 barrels, owing at the foot of King street—For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply on board to

J. & J. DOUGLASS.

October 35

For Freight.

The Schooner UNION, Captain Cole, a nearly new and superior vessel, carries about 900 barrels, will be ready in a few days to receive a cargo, and will take a freight for Europe or Coastwise.

Apply to

LAWRASON & FOWLE. Who have for sale said schr's cargo of 120 tons Plaster Paris.

Also, for sale, landing from schr. Bolina, Capt. Sylvester, from Madeira, 4 pipes 1 half pipe 1 qr. cask

October 28

For Boston,

The regular trading packet schr LIBERTY, Isaac Bear master, burthen 700 bbls, now ready to receive a cargo, and will sail in a few days. For freight or passage apply to

JOHN G. LADD & Co.

October 28

Lawrason & Fowle

Offer for sale the cargo of the schooner PLANET, Chandler Rockliff master, from Portland, of 150 pieces ravens duck

60 do. Russia sheetings

250 do. diapers

50 bolts first quality Russia duck

1 pipe Lisbon wine

140 tons Plaster Paris

Also,

The cargo of the schooner NEW PACKET, I. Crosby master, will command a load in a few days, and take a few hundred barrels freight. Apply as above.

October 10

For Freight,

The ship HAZARD, William Crabtree, jun. master: burthen 800 barrels, and can be ready to receive a cargo on board in three days.

Also,

The ship MARIA, George Fletcher, master: burthen about 3500 barrels; can be in immediate readiness for sea.

Also,

The brig SUSAN, James Parsons, master: burthen about 1000 barrels, is a new and excellent vessel, ready for the immediate reception of a cargo, and will take a foreign or coastwise freight on moderate terms. Apply to

LAWRASON & FOWLE.

October 4

For Sale, Freight, or Charter,

The substantial fast sailing brig VIRGINIA, burthen 1,200 barrels. For terms apply to

N. KEENE.

October 1

#### For Boston, or any Eastern port,

The schooner FAIRWEATHER, Captain Foster, will be ready for the reception of a cargo in a few days, and will take freight on moderate terms. Apply to the master on board, or to

JOHN JACKSON & Co.

Who have for sale the cargo of said schr 180 tons plaster, of superior quality

October 28

Piano Fortes, &c.

JAMES KENNEDY & SON, HAVE LATELY RECEIVED

A N assortment of fine tuned Piano Fortes, both plain & ornamented 1 case of Violins, assorted, from No. 1 to 18

Violin Bows, Bridges, & refined rizin

German Flutes; of every size and quality, from one to six keys

Flageolets and Flutes

Clarinet Reeds

Books of Instruction & Progressive Lessons, for the above Instruments.

October 23

dtf

Notice.

THE Subscriber having taken into partnership Mr. Thomas Irwin, Jr. the business in future will be conducted under the firm of CATLETT & IRWIN. All those having claims against me, are requested to present them and receive their money; and all those indebted, are respectfully solicited to make payment with as little delay as possible.

CHARLES I. CATLETT.

For Sale,

157 bales and boxes burlaps, tickle-bags, oznaburgs, hessians, creas, platinas, estopillas, britannias, choulets and dowlas

200 boxes consisting of half pint, pint, quart tumblers and decanters

20 boxes elegant cut glass, containing cordial glasses, wines, tumblers, pitchers, plates and dishes

200 boxes window glass, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12

80 chests hyson and imperial teas

4000 pieces short yellow nankeens

2000 do. long yellow do

167 boxes India China, consisting of dining sets, tea sets, cups and saucers, pint bowls, dining and dessert plates, flat and deep

6 pipes, 10 half pipes and 20 quarter casks very sup. London Particular Madeira Wine, from Gordon, Duff, & Co.

German steel, very sup. quality, copper pots and tea-kettles, soap, candles, and nails—for sale on reasonable terms.

CATLETT & IRWIN.

October 11

Cheap as our Neighbors.

RAL. Merino and other shawls, 7, 8, 9, 9.4 and 10, 4, of all qualities and colors, some of which are elegant.

A few cases of item-n's superior beaver hats, to be disposed of on moderate terms by the case or single one.—Gentlemen are invited to call and see for themselves.

Children's patent flossy wisks

Ladies' do do

Children's and ladies' improved Pyrennean tippets

Ladies' patent scarfs

Leopard stockings

Ladies' long pilgrim tippets, &c.

Ladies' superior kid gloves long and short

Gentlemen's do all kinds short

Ladies' and gentlemen's silk umbrellas, green and blue, the latter 26 and 28 1-2 inches

Rossia and other diapers

Plaid bombazenes of the first quality and newest fashion;

With a variety of other articles, comprising a very general assortment of FINE GOODS,

which are for sale on the most moderate terms for CASH or to VERY PUNCTUAL customers, and it is earnestly hoped none others will apply.

W. M. H. RICE & Co.

They take this method of informing all their customers who are behind hand in their payments (many of whom are at a distance) that it would be satisfactory to them to receive now what has been due so long; and further do assure several (perhaps the reader may take the hint) that suits will be immediately brought against them if this invitation is not complied with.

October 27

COLUMBIAN INSURANCE COMPANY,

Alexandria, 22d Oct. 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Columbian Insurance Company of Alexandria, that on Monday the 30th day of next month, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. an election for ten directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at their offices. By order of the board.

W. M. WILSON, Sec'y.

August 21

#### Thomas H. Howland

AS FOR SALE,  
The schooner FAIRWEATHER, Captain Foster, will be ready for the reception of a cargo in a few days, and will take freight on moderate terms. Apply to the master on board, or to

JOHN JACKSON & Co.

Who have for sale the cargo of said schr 180 tons plaster, of superior quality

October 13

dtf

Fall Goods.

THOMAS JANNEY & CO. have imported per the ship Boston, direct from Liverpool, a handsome assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods; which they offer for sale on accommodation terms.

9th mo. 27

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE  
AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY  
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,  
ROYAL-STREET.

Daily Gazette 87...Country Gazette 85.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1817.

From the Connecticut Courant.

Messrs. Printers.—T. following letter is ascribed to the late Pope Gangarilli, Clement the 14th. On account of his Catholicism he was called by the Jesuits, the Protestant Pope. In his reign in 1778, that formidable order of men was abolished. It was conjectured, he was poisoned by them. It is addressed to an English gentleman.

"I seldom see a person of your sense a dupe to the modern Philosophy. Your knowledge ought to secure you from its sophisms, which would reduce us to the condition of brutes. If there be a God, as nature points it out every where, there is a religion. If there be a religion, it cannot but be sublime, and as ancient as the world, as it flows from a Being infinite and eternal, and if it has these characteristics, it is, without doubt, Christianity. And if it be Christianity, we must absolutely acknowledge it as divine, and adhere to it with heart and mind.

Is it credible that this intelligence that resides in us, that combines, calculates, goes beyond the earth, soars above the firmament, recalls all past ages, pierces into times to come:—which in short, has an idea of what is to last forever; should only beam forth for a moment, in order to vanish afterwards in a light vapour?

What is this voice that cries within ourselves, and at every moment, that you are born for great things?—What are those desires which renew continually, and make you sensible, that there is nothing in this world can satisfy your heart?

The same truth that certifies to you your existence, certifies to you the existence of a God. If there be a God he ought necessarily to be benevolent; and if he is benevolent, you ought to thank him for his benefits. If the religion of the established has taken different forms, if it was carried to perfection by the coming of Messiah, it is that God who has united with it, as with our reason, which at first is only a feeble light, and which being developed afterwards by degrees, appears in its full lustre.

Were God to manifest to us upon earth, clearly his designs; if the mysteries which astonish & thunderstrike us were unfolded to us, this would be the intuitive vision which he reserves to us after this life, and it will be needless to die. Full knowledge is only reserved for heaven. I shall then know God, as I am known by him.

Nature and Religion both derive equally from God; and they have, tho' in a manner quite different, their mysteries and incomprehensibilities. We should not, therefore, deny the existence of religion, notwithstanding its darkness. There is nothing here below that has not a dark side. Our soul being weighed down by the body cannot be capable of seeing all.

The gradations of religion are admirable. It was first seen as a dawn, that lowers from chaos; afterwards as the Aurora that announces the day; at last the day appears, but overcast with clouds; and it will not be perfectly serene and in its full meridian until the moment wherein the heavens shall be opened.

Has the incredulous man a better system of religion? Christianity is a picture drawn by the hand of God; and this he himself presented to men, when it was only roughly sketched out, until the time came wherein Jesus Christ came and finished it;—but he will give it the beauties and colours in eternity.

Jesus Christ is the principal and end of all things, the key of all the mysteries of Grace and Nature; so that it is not surprising if a person should bower himself in a thousand absurd systems without that grand compass.

Study thoroughly that God-Man has as much as a creature is capable, and you will find in him all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge. You will perceive that he is the first link of the chain, that ties all things visible and invisible, and you will acknowledge him for that divine breath that raises up in our hearts the seeds of justice and holiness.

Sciences will have an end. *Lingua censabunt, Scientia destruxit*;—and there will be only the knowledge of Jesus Christ, which will swim over the surface wherein time and the elements will be swallowed up."

ALEXANDRIA:  
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1817.

From the (Richmond) *Spirit of Union*.

Accident has thrown into our hands the following speech of a young gentleman, who was graduated in the Philadelphia University on the 2d of July, 1812.

From some note attached to it, we perceive that the number of graduates was so great that the professors found it necessary to limit their time of speaking to fifteen minutes. It will be readily imagined that in doing this, they must at the same time have cramped and limited the faculties and range of the speaker. We, however, give it to our readers as accident gave it to us, and we think it will be read, at least by our juvenile patrons, with some degree of interest and sensibility.

ON PATRIOTISM.

Of the many virtues which adorn the human character there is none, perhaps, which sheds a more celestial light around it than that of patriotism.

It is pure and unlimited in its nature—it is free and generous in its object. Increasing and expanding, it pursues the lovely and majestic taper of its way, unmindful of danger, and unguided by self-interest. Personal aggrandizement forms no scheme in its conception.

Sincere in its principle, bold in its genius, and universal in its wish, it partakes of the descended spirit of Christianity, and embraces the whole family of man.

In the character of patriotism the ethereal essence of philanthropy is united, which, like a ray from Heaven, touches the human heart, and kindles into generosity the other flame of divine original. When we take a view of the society of nations, our feelings, under the active influence of its virtuous sympathy, either rise with joy, or sink with grief, at the prospect of happiness or the presence of misery. And, if we cannot assist with our efforts, we can at least indulge in the pious wish that happiness may be found wherever the foot-steps of man can be traced. Yes, patriotism is a heavenly gift, and its genial region is in the heart of man. It is not confined to the cabinet of the statesman, nor to the camp of the soldier. The unfortunate individual who, in the arms of agony and death, expires with a prayer on his tremulous lip for the prosperity of his country, is no less a patriot than he who is enabled to breathe the heroic ardor to adventurous deeds.—What an interesting and affecting group of patriots might we not select from history, who, with colorless cheeks and eyes bedimmed with the fall and radiant tear of affection, have spent their last breath in a blessing upon their country. It is, indeed, the excellence of the man that forms the worth of the patriot, and he is to be found as well in the poor retreat of penury and want as under the courtly canopies of luxury and wealth. Nor is it necessary

"To cut figures of marshall'd hosts,  
To describe the motions and explain the  
use  
Of the deep column, and the lengthen'd  
line."

to put forth a claim to the name of patriot. If heroes and patriots were thus closely allied, our feelings would revolt at the loathsome confusion of the picture which our fancy would lay before us.—The modern Attila, who now brandishes his baleful sceptre over the faint and exhausted spirits of Europe, would stand in some comparative relation with that character, whose "Grave is in yonder skies," and which has been pronounced by the world "as the best example of a perfect human being." We should perceive in the same assemblage a fiend and a saint, a destroyer and a redeemer, a Bonaparte and a Washington. Poets have said that one murder makes a villain, but millions a hero.

So let it be with the emperor of France, but not so with the patriot of America; who has left an imperishable, if not an inimitable example of every thing great in man and glorious in the sight of God.

"The spirits of the good, who bent from  
high,  
Wide o'er these earthly scenes, their  
partial-eye,  
Mistook a mortal, for an angel guest,  
And ask'd what seraph toot the earth im-  
press'd."

But let us not loiter with this almost impious antithesis for the purpose of shewing that the love of country is intimately related with the most pure and exalted feelings of the heart. We all must know that it is not of a lonely and solitary character, but that it is accompanied and supported in its train by the best and brightest attributes of our nature. When we consult the mirror which the historic muse holds before us, we perceive, that the patriots of past times shine in all the mild, but resplendent lustre that is reflected from moral worth and virtue.

The characters, indeed, of a good man and a patriot are so ineffably blended, that it is hardly possible to trace the least tint of distinction between them. I would seem, indeed, that nature had formed this passion with peculiar fondness, and that she infused it into our souls at the moment of creation. Co-ex-

istent with our birth—co-eternal with our lives. Unlike the transitory patriotism of disguised ambition, it is a pure and transcendent love which we continually feel, which we can never subdue, and which we can never forget for the spot of our nativity.

It is a principle of affection which commenced and has continued with the roll of time, and will never be extinct until nature herself shall expire.

In ancient ages, it was deemed the highest virtue—the want of it the deepest vice. He that was thought to be without it was an object of scorn and execration, while he that was blessed with the prayers and hours of his country, and impiously, perhaps, consecrated as a God. In every circle of the globe we shall find this principle binding them to the land of their birth with a force, no reason can elude—no persuasion can deceive—no patience can destroy—no lapse of time can forget. No matter how ungenial the climate, how oppressive the government, or how unfriendly the soil, it seems impossible for man to transplant his affections.

No matter what relict of power, or what disastrous tissue of circumstances may have forced him away, his heart never ceases to beat when it is mentioned; and being full of the recollection of his native scenery, or some touching association of events in his youth, he finds himself unable to suppress a sigh and a wish to return to his home. Such is the peasant, the mystical control of his passion, that even the untutored tenant of a forest would not exchange it for the fabled beauties of a Paradise. The instances which might be adduced in confirmation of this truth are too many for the prescribed limits of this essay. It is well known that this anxious solicitude for our natural spot has been so active and irrepressible, that it has given rise to a malady known in the medical science under the term of *nostalgia*. Even a musical air has been sufficient to produce it. The soldiers of Switzerland, no matter where they are destined, fly back to their native mountains as soon as they hear the inspiring spirit of their *Ranz de Vaches*. This exquisite degree of sensibility, however, is not confined to them alone. Even the dull and torpid Samoiede could never be allured to leave the shores of the Frozen Ocean to reside in all the splendor of a polished and magnificent court. The Indians of Otaheite, who was conducted into the royal garden at Paris, upon seeing the paper mulberry tree, which they manufactured into cloth, could not abstain from weeping, and clasping it in his arms, and exclaiming, "Alas! the spirit of my country!" This is not only the case with the uneducated man, but likewise with the academician and the philosopher. His feelings will forever convince him of the futility and the mockery of his learning and his logic. He may adjust his features with compunction—he may force his mind into a state of rest, but his heart will always bound in delight with the remembrances of his country. 'Tis a claim which nature holds upon her offspring, which she will never abandon, and which we must all acknowledge in despite of scholastic pride and subtlety. The heart will retain its feelings, and, like some "poor bird that is hunted from her nest," it will return to the place of her affections, and, after some vain efforts to fly off, will settle again where all its cares and tenderesses are centred.

This transient and imperfect sketch is intended to show that nature herself has laid the foundation of patriotism—"that column of true majesty in man." With Theorists, whose "speculations are rooted near the sky," it is common to consider it as a derivation and acquired sentiment. But it is not my purpose to touch upon this polemic point. Casuists and metaphysicians may enjoy themselves in all the solitude of abstraction: it is not my wish to disturb them: but the feelings of my nature give way to the truth of these remarks, and no matter what unexpected doom may befall my country or myself, I can never cease to hate it with pride and with joy.

Then, then, these affections are found to exist in rude, uneducated life, in so much luxury and vigour, they ought surely to increase and refine, to bloom and blossom in all the sweeteness of perfection, under the temperature of the happiest government on the face of the earth.

These combined considerations should animate us to unite in all the various offices of society, in order to attain and enjoy social and political happiness. In doing this, we perform at the same time, the duties of the Christian and the Citizen. It is this that ennobles the Man, and gives the distinguishing stamp to the Patriot.—The Patriot wears no livery, is stationed in no circle, belongs to no profession:—He is not to be told by the colors of his dress, the melody of his voice, the metrical balance of his words, or the critical exactness of his prosody or his periods. He is to be found on the furrows of a plough, as well as on the area of a camp—as well upon the smooth, green turf of the Yeoman, as under the gaudy pavilion of the tented Hero. His wish should be always for peace, his soul-culture always for the welfare of his country.

But do not understand me to mean any thing like submission to aggression and wrong. No, the same principle that leads us to love and adore the soil of our birth, must always inspire us with energy and courage to guard and protect it.

In Peace, I could wish to see him the pure, the pious, the unaffected Christian; the wise, the virtuous, the illustrious Man.—Devot to his Maker—devoted to his Country.

But a defence of his Rights and Liberty, I could wish to see lightning flash from his eye, and echoing thunders roll from his arm. In Peace, a *Hound*; in War, a *Washington*. Such a Patriot. Such was the Father of his Country: and at this moment! when I look upon the gray face of affairs, with declared War upon its brow, my Fancy, or my Hope, would lead me to think, that in speaking of Patriotism, I held communion with his spirit, and that his smiling benedictory vision entreated us to love and to take care of our country.

2d of July, 1812.

Judge Cooper has declined accepting the appointment of Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry at the college of William and Mary, in consequence of indispensable prior engagements.

Baltimore, Nov. 1.

An American seaman recently arrived in this city, who was impressed from the ship Canton, of this port, while at Calcutta, in India, in 1789 or 1790, when fourteen years of age; having been detained in the British service from that time until about six months after the peace, a period of twenty-four years, when he was discharged, while in India, and left to gain his native country as he could, in a destitute situation.

He served on board the Belhaven, Albion, and Diadem ships of the line, the Lord Duncan frigate, and several other vessels, and occupied the bloom and vigor of his life in the service of Great Britain. He is a native of Calverton, in this state, and has brothers residing in this city.

Patriot.

FROM BUENOS AIRES.

By the English ship Polkington, which departed from the River Plate on the 3d of August, and lately arrived at this port, we received several Buenos Ayres papers, which are principally occupied with bulletins of the army of Peru. It appears that the royal force under the command of Gen. La Serna, which had taken possession of the cities of Sula and Tupy, was put to flight on the 8th May, and fell back shamefully on Potosi. The evacuation of a province, which is the only magazine of Peru, has been effected by the constant and bloody attacks of the guerrillas and militia of the patriot Governor Guemes, assisted by Col. La Madrid, who, with his flying division, got into the rear of the royal army, occupied Tarifa, made its garrison prisoners consisting of four hundred veteran soldiers, and immediately besieged Chuquiaca. What disappointment must La Serna have experienced, who intended, by a diversion, to arrest the expedition on Chili!

The army of Gen. Belgrano, quartered in Tucuman, was to be put in motion for the purpose of acting in concert with Col. La Madrid and Gov. Guemes. It was expected that the result of the campaign would be the entire evacuation of Peru by the royalists.

On the eastern shore of the River Plate, the brave patriot Gen. Artigas performs prodigies of valor. In the month of November, 1816, ten thousand Portuguese troops invaded that part of the territory of the River Plate, assisted by a considerable body of cavalry, and now they are only masters of the city of Montevideo, the garrison of which does not amount to five thousand men. The Marquis of Alegrete and Col. Curado have been defeated by the troops of Artigas, in three different engagements and compelled to take shelter in the Portuguese possession, where it is probable they will not be able to obtain any reinforcements, as the native Brazilians of that part of the country are ripe for independence, many of them having joined Artigas, who has formed them into separate corps. The indefatigable Colonel Ribeiro, second in command in the army of Artigas, very closely besieges the city of Montevideo, and with great energy repulses the Portuguese in all their sallies. It is probable that Montevideo would have fallen, if Director Paiva had not been defeated by the troops of Artigas, who has formed them into separate corps. The indefatigable Colonel Ribeiro, second in command in the army of Artigas, very closely besieges the city of Montevideo, and with great energy repulses the Portuguese in all their sallies. It is probable that Montevideo would have fallen, if Director Paiva had not been defeated by the troops of Artigas, who has formed them into separate corps.

Immediately the affair occurred, I waited on the British consul, and begged that he would communicate it to the civil authorities of the place. I feel anxious to obviate any misconception in this case, and to convince you that I have been guided throughout by a desire to act concretely to the mutual rights of the two nations.

I have the honor to remain, sir, with every sentiment of respect, your obedient humble servant,

R. R. FELIX, Captain

H. B. M. sloop Beaver

To the hon. Judge Lewis, New-Orleans.

IN COUNCIL, November 1.

The act to establish the manner of

regulating the town clock and singing

alarm bell, was read a second time.

The act to regulate the inspection

shingles and plastering laths, was read

second time and recommitted.

A petition from Isaac Entwistle,

received and read, and laid on the table.

Ordered, That the tax on one

store, improperly paid by Matthew

Benson, be refunded.

A petition from the proprietors of

Alexandria Museum, was received,

read, and referred to the committee

building of the new market-house.

A message from the mayor, was

received and read.

An act to amend an act entitl-

ed for the regulation of the market

was read a 2d time, and laid on the

table.

A petition from James R. M. I

was received and read, and after

the mayor.

Ordered, That Messrs. Morgan

J. C. Vowell, be a committee to e

it and what alterations are ne

to be made in the laws rela

paving streets and alleys, with li

report by the 1st of November.

Ordered, That the superintend

of these events circulated through the city, and the burst of indignation which they excited, seemed to point to that measure and would have rendered it efficacious. But the sloop was under way, the calamitous situation of the city was averted to, nor was it doubted that captain Felix, would be arrested under the guns of Fort St. Philip, especially as it was known that a good citizen and a soldier of no ordinary fame, commanded that post. An express, was despatched to the fort with legal process directed to the sheriff of Plaquemine, and by great exertion arrived there before the Beaver. Mr. J. Humphrey having been properly called upon, with his usual firmness and frankness, informed capt. Felix that he must submit to the civil authority of the state.

Immediately after his arrest, capt. Felix was brought to this city, where he received information (which through motives of humanity had been communicated to him at Plaquemine) that his detention would be protracted till he caused the individual in whose favor the writ of *habeas corpus* had been issued, to be forthcoming.

The investigation of the case having terminated, we now deem it proper to give publicity to the facts, in order to satisfy the curiosity of the inquisitive, and to prevent the circulation of misrepresentations.

by Paerreydon to the Portuguese Gen. Lecor, commander of Montevideo. We confess that we do not know how to account for such conduct in the first magistrate of a republic, whose policy and interest ought to be, and certainly are, to adopt such measures as would be most popular; one of which would be, the breaking off all intercourse with the Portuguese. We should be gratified to hear some explanation from Mr. Aguirre on the subject. *Ibid.*

*New-Orleans, Sept. 30.* Some time since we noticed the attempt of capt. Felix, commanding officer of H. B. M. sloop of war Beaver, then lying in the port of New Orleans, to forcibly transport from this place an individual, not attached to his vessel, in defiance of the civil authority of the state. Shortly afterwards captain Felix was arrested, and his conduct subjected to judicial investigation, during the pendency of which, it would have been improper to expose the circumstances of the transaction to the consideration of the public. The investigation of the case having terminated, we now deem it proper to give publicity to the facts, in order to satisfy the curiosity of the inquisitive, and to prevent the circulation of misrepresentations.

While the Beaver lay in this port, an individual, who had resided a length of time in the city, was induced to go on board for the purpose of selling tobacco to the crew. He was there arrested & detained as a deserter from the British navy. When the circumstance was discovered, Mr. Chew, the collector of the port, demanded of capt. Felix, by letter, the liberation of the detained seaman, warning him at the same time of the consequences of attempting to proceed to sea without referring the matter to a civil tribunal. This application proved fruitless, and some of the seaman's acquaintances applied to the hon. Joshua Lewis, for a writ of *habeas corpus* in his favor. A writ was regularly granted directed to the commanding officer of the sloop, and ordering him forthwith to have the individual before the judge to be dealt with according to law. Capt. Felix refused to obey the writ and wrote the following letter to the judge in justification of his conduct:

"On H. B. Majesty's service.

H. B. M. sloop Beaver,

Off N. Orleans, Aug. 30, 1817.

"Sir—I beg leave to transmit you a copy of the deposition of the British deserter detained on board here. You will perceive by it his acknowledgement of being a British subject, a deserter from H. B. M. sloop Bermuda, and not a sufficient time a resident of New Orleans to entitle him to the privilege of a citizen of the United States. You will also perceive that he states himself to have gone by no other name while in New Orleans than *Cope* and *Hamilton*, that of *Lewis* does not therefore apply to him; nor, while he acknowledges himself as a deserter from the British service, do I conceive he can be considered as a person illegally detained. If a wish, describing the individual and accompanied by such legal formalities as may sanction my compliance, be executed, I shall, of course, submit myself to the civil authorities, at the same time that I shall protest against the exercise of power in this particular instance, and leave the further adjustment of the affair to our respective governments; but I trust the present statement will remove any misconception on your part, which I am persuaded has arisen from false information having been laid before you in the first instance.—I again beg leave to remind you that the man was not taken by us either from the shore or from any ship or boat, but came voluntarily on board, where he was recognized, and acknowledged himself a deserter from the British service; and being thus, *by his own act, placed under the power of the British flag*, to detain him became my duty. Had I done otherwise, I should have acted contrary to my positive instructions. Immediately the affair occurred, I waited on the British consul, and begged that he would communicate it to the civil authorities of the place. I feel anxious to obviate any misconception in this case, and to convince you that I have been guided throughout by a desire to act conformably to the mutual rights of the two nations.

I have the honor to remain, sir, with every sentiment of respect, your obedient humbled servant,

R. R. FELIX, Captain

H. B. M. sloop Beaver.

To the hon. Judge Lewis, New-Orleans."

Independently of any question of right to the detention of the seaman, no greater indignity could have been offered to our laws; no greater outrage could have been inflicted on an individual, than in contempt of the civil authority, forcibly depriving him of an impartial hearing before the tribunals of our country. The judge therefore, immediately issued a writ of attachment, commanding the sheriff to arrest and bring before him the captain, for his contempt and disobedience of the former writ. The deputy sheriff used every exertion to execute the process; but was resisted, and marched by the captain, who ordered his crew to fire, if the sheriff persisted in his efforts.

It would have been proper now for the sheriff to call out the *posse comitatus* and the rapidity with which a knowledge

of these events circulated through the city, and the burst of indignation which they excited, seemed to point to that measure and would have rendered it efficacious. But the sloop was under way, the calamitous situation of the city was adverted to, nor was it doubted that captain Felix, would be arrested under the guns of Fort St. Phillip, especially as it was known that a good citizen and a soldier of no ordinary fame, commanded that post. An express was despatched to the fort with legal process directed to the sheriff of Plaquemine, and by great exertion arrived there before the Beaver. Major Humphrey having been properly called upon, with his usual firmness and promptitude, informed capt. Felix that he must submit to the civil authority of the state, or he would be compelled to do so.

Immediately after his arrest, capt. Felix was brought to this city, where he received information (which through motives of humanity had been communicated to him at Plaquemine) that his detention would be protracted till he caused the individual in whose favor the writ of *habeas corpus* had been issued, to be forthcoming. The seaman was accordingly sent for, brought back, and after mature deliberation, discharged. His honor, or the judge, regretted that there was no law on the subject, nor treaty provision between the two governments, and that under these circumstances the two governments must reciprocally suffer for their inattention to the subject: that controversies of this nature must be governed by the general principles of law, which regulate ordinary contracts; that, therefore, if a voluntary contract between the individual and the British government had been proved, it could only be enforced, like other contracts by suit; and that force could not be exercised by individuals without the sanction of law.—If the captain could not have arrested the individual on shore, and there forced him into a compliance with his contract, he could not exercise force towards him on board his vessel, while she lay in our waters. For, in a country governed by laws alone, accident gives no rights, and individuals cannot exercise higher authority in enforcing compliance with contracts than the civil authority of the country. The captain urged with some plausibility, that even in the merchant service, deserters could be summarily arrested and delivered to the authority of their officers; but it was answered that this was authorized by express statutes, both in England and in the United States; and the fact that statutes were deemed necessary to grant the power in that case, proved that it could not be exercised in the other without some legal provision.—The orders of his commanding officer to arrest all deserters, which were pleaded by the captain, could not authorize him to violate our laws—indeed on subjects of this nature his orders were suspended by the authority of those laws, while, by permission of our civil officers he remained within their jurisdiction. The man was liberated.

The captain having pleaded his ignorance of legal proceedings and the orders of his commanding officer; having manifested, moreover, much regret for what had occurred, and made the most ample apologies, was discharged without being imprisoned or even fined.

*New-York, Nov. 1.*

*FROM IRELAND.*

Captain Gould, of the ship Ontario, fr. Dublin, informs us, that notwithstanding the prevailing wet weather, for a great length of time, in England and Ireland, the crops were expected to be very abundant. New wheat sold from 35 to 40s. per bbl. of 4 bushels, and was daily falling; potatoes 50 to 55s. per ton, making their averages about 4 1/2 cents per 44 lbs. American flour, sweet, 54 to 56s. per 45 to 48s. per bbl. nominal; tobacco, prime, 8 to 10; cotton, upland, 21 to 22s. staves, 18 to 19s.; naval stores very low and dull sale.

—  
*IN COUNCIL, November 1.*

The act to establish the manner of regulating the town clock and ringing the alarm bell, was read a second time.

The act to regulate the inspection of shingles and plastering laths, was read a second time and recommitted.

A petition from Isaac Estwistle, was received and read and referred to Messrs. T. Vowell, Rhodes, and Davis.

A resolution of the trustees of the poor-house, was received and read, and laid on the table.

Ordered, That the tax on one retail store, improperly paid by Matthew Robinson, be refunded.

A petition from the proprietors of the Alexandria Museum, was received, and read, and referred to the committee heretofore appointed to superintend the building of the new market-house.

A message from the mayor, was received and read.

An act to amend an act entitled an act for the regulation of the market, &c. was read a first time, and laid on the table.

A petition from James R. M. Lowe, was received and read, and referred to the mayor.

Ordered, That Messrs. Morgan and J. C. Vowell, be a committee to enquire if any and what alterations are necessary to be made in the laws relative to paving streets and alleys, with leave to report by bill, or otherwise.

Ordered, That the superintendent of

police, do after the first Monday in Dec. next, pull down and remove from the market square, so much of the old jail, as is denominated the north end part and kitchen, and that he open as an alley the ground enclosed between the south side of the house and the corporation line on Fairfax street.—And it is further ordered, that he cause to be removed the inner partition walls and floor of the first story of the old jail, and cause an arch to be turned in the two gable ends, so as to admit a free passage through the same, and have the second story rooms fitted up for a watch-house, and the under part exclusively appropriated for a fish market, and that he dispose of the old materials, and make report to the council.

Ordered, That the superintendent of police, do cause three lamps to be prepared and suspended as follows, viz.—One in the south end of the new market-house, one in the north end of the same, and one in the east end of the old market-house, and that the captain of the night watch, cause the said lamps to be lighted in the same manner as the lamps erected in the streets.

Ordered, That the superintendent of police, do cause a gutter to be paved of sufficient width to secure the side stones and carry off the water on Wolf street, between St. Asaph and Pitt street, and charge the expense to the proprietors of the ground, and if necessary collect the expense before the work is commenced.

Ordered, That the superintendent of police do cause the north end of Water-street to be regulated so as to admit the passage of carts from Oronoco to Pendleton-street, and charge the expense to the second ward.

Ordered, That the petition for a pump at the intersection of Prince & St. Asaph streets, be granted, and that the superintendent of police be instructed to have the same sunk.

Ordered, That the petition for a well and pump therein, at the intersection of Columbus & Pendleton streets, be granted, and that the superintendent of police be instructed to have the same sunk forthwith, and the pump, from the intersection of Columbus and Oronoco-streets placed therein.

Ordered, That the superintendent of police do cause a well to be sunk & pump put therin, at the north-east corner of the intersection of Gibbon and Washington-streets.

On the petition of sundry inhabitants of the first ward, it is ordered, That the superintendent of police, under the direction of the regulators, do regulate Duke-street from the centre between Fairfax & Water-streets to Union-street, to favor the ascent of carriages theron, by taking up the present pavement and paving the same, and such part of Water-street as may be found necessary, and charge the expense to the first ward.

Provided, that individuals owning property on said street, assent to the said regulation, and that they will at their own cost repair the footways.

Ordered, That leave be granted to the secretary of the exchange coffee-house, to erect a small shed on the market square for the reception of fuel for the use of the house, under the direction of the committee appointed to superintend the building of the new market house.

Extract from the minutes,

Test,

I. P. THOMPSON, c. c.

*Exchange Coffee House*

*MARINE JOURNAL.*

*PORT OF ALEXANDRIA....NOVEMBER 3.*

ENTERED,

Brig Abeona, Lewis, Eastport.

ARRIVED,

Yesterday morning, schr Emily, Spillman, from St. Thomas's, via Richmond, 10 days from the latter port; coffee, logwood, etc. to M. Miller.

Brig James Monroe, and schr. Free-mason, came down from Washington and anchored off the town yesterday morning.

Owing to the late northerly winds and heavy rain, there has been little else than a down current in the Potowmac, for several days past.

To Merchants & Storekeepers.

A native young man, who has served eight years in an extensive hardware store, has a knowledge of general business, and is well qualified as book-keeper and general accountant, would be glad of a suitable situation. Enquire at Mr. Sleigh's, taylor, Prince-street.

November 4

St.

*Millinery.*

Mrs. MOONEY respectfully informs her customers and the public in general, that she has just received an elegant assortment of gump, straw and Leghorn hats, turbans, head ornaments, dress trimmings of satin and muslin, white and black straw trimmings; India book and mill muslin, lace, florence, ligurian, levantine, figured ribands, wadding, kid gloves, linen cambric, incrusting, gingeban, bonobozetta, cotton and worsted hosiery, cotton balls of superior quality, and expects daily to receive the fall fashions from New-York. Country merchants can be supplied reasonably, and at the shortest notice.

November 4

St.

*Bank Stock for sale:*

ALSO, a valuable Female House Servant and child. Enquire of the Printer.

October 10

St.

Ordered, That the superintendent of

Tayloring.

THE subscriber, willing to do all in his power to give satisfaction to his many and respectable friends, has provided on a gentleman, going to the southward to commence business as a taylor and habit maker, to stay the winter with him in Alexandria. His approved practice in London and elsewhere in Europe as a foreman, deserves the attention of the public and economy of the citizens in having their clothing made as well in Alexandria as in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore or Liverpool. He will attend on gentlemen at his shop on King-street, next door to Doctors Seimes & Washington.

Ordered, That the superintendent of police, do cause three lamps to be prepared and suspended as follows, viz.—One in the south end of the new market-house, one in the north end of the same, and one in the east end of the old market-house, and that the captain of the night watch, cause the said lamps to be lighted in the same manner as the lamps erected in the streets.

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Ordered, That the superintendent of

&lt;p

## HOUSES, LANDS, &c.

### Public Sale.

IN pursuance of a power of attorney from Mr. John Muir, of London, to the subscriber, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 25th day of November next.

### 5 Lots of Ground,

situated on Duke and Pitt streets, near the residence of Mr. Thomas Janney. The title is indisputable, and the terms will be made known on the day of sale.

W. H. HERRBERT,  
Attorney for John Muir.

October 4

### Land for Sale.

IF early application is made, I will dispose of 400 acres of the CEDAR GROVE tract of land. There is surplus timber and fine wood enough on the part I purpose selling to pay, with judicious management, more than half the purchase money, at the price I ask. The situation is healthy, and the land fertile. Contiguity to market also among its advantages; it is being with less than a mile of Mr. Jonathan Janney's mill, where the Alexandria price may be had for grain. Persons wishing to purchase will apply to the subscriber, residing at Cedar Grove, ten miles below Alexandria, and one below Janney's mill.

Sept. 29 EDGAR M. CARTY.

### A valuable Farm for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell, on reasonable terms, a valuable and productive farm of 600 acres, or thereabouts—being part of the lands of the late Richard Brent, lying on Kettle Run, in the county of Prince William, in the state of Virginia—20 miles from the Occoquan Mills—33 miles from Alexandria, and about the same distance from Georgetown and the City of Washington. This farm lies in the centre of an excellent neighborhood—is handsomely situated—abundantly watered, and has upon it an ample proportion of wood. The soil is naturally strong, and a considerable portion of it has for some years past been cultivated according to the most approved rules of modern husbandry—Possession will be given on the first day of January next. The terms upon which this property will be sold, will be made known upon application to George L. Brent, of Stafford County, Va. or to the subscriber living in Alexandria.

JOHN D. SIMMS.

September 6

### Rich Kenhawa Lands for Sale or Barter.

W.H.L. sell or exchange, for property in this district or its vicinity, a valuable tract of land in Mason county, Virginia, situated on the Great Kenhawa River, at the mouth of Eighteen Mile Creek, distant from Point Pheasant about eighteen miles. This tract binds upon the river, and contains by patent one thousand and fifty acres, a large proportion of which is rich bottom. The title is old, and indisputable, having been located and surveyed by Gen. Washington before the Revolution. What may be considered as adding much to its value is the passage of the western road thro' it. By a reference to Mr. Madison's map of Virginia, the situation of the land may be designated. Apply to Colonel Francis Peyton, or

ANN-BLIZA PEYTON.

October 8

### Land for Sale.

THE subscribers will offer at public sale, on Monday the 17th November next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter—A tract of LAND on Patuxent river, near Trueman's Point, known by the name of TIMBER NECK, supposed to contain 300 acres—it is well wooded, and would make a desirable little farm. Terms of sale 6 and 12 months credit, with bond and good security.

GEORGE FORBES.

HORATIO C. M'ELDERRY.

October 16

### Public Sale.

UNDER the authority of a Deed of Trust from Thomas Triplett to me, and at the request of Samuel Collard, assignee of Clement B. Darrell, I shall expose to sale, at public auction, for cash, at 12 o'clock, on Saturday the 8th day of November next, upon the premises—

A valuable Tract of Land,

containing sixty acres, and well supplied with wood, situated upon both sides of the gravelled road, leading from Hunting-Creek Bridge to Occoquan, in the county of Fairfax, adjoining the lands of Thompson Mason and Mrs. Brooks, and distant about three miles from the town of Alexandria.

J. D. SIMMS, Trustee.

Oct. 28.

### Public Sale.

PURSUANT to a decree of the hon. the County Court of Fairfax, will be sold to the highest bidder for ready money, at Richardson's Tavern, Fairfax Court House, on the 8th day of December next, that tract or parcel of LAND, adjoining the lands of William Carlin and John Luke, wherein Moses Ball and Ann Ball lately lived, said to contain 91 acres. THE COMMISSIONERS.

October 25

### For Rent.

AT large and convenient WAREHOUSE, on King street, near the store occupied by the subscribers. The terms will be made accommodating. Immediate possession can be had.

Oct. 6 R. & J. MANDRIVILLE

### For Sale.

A TRACT of land, lying on the North Fork of Quantico Creek, and only two miles from the town of Dumfries, (known by the name of Clifton) containing about 250 acres. About two thirds of this tract is in wood—a part of the cleared land well enclosed. There is on this tract a good dwelling house, stables, &c; and convenient to the dwelling house a grist mill, containing two pair of stones—one of burr, new, five feet diameter; the other Colgate. The mill is lately built. Every part of the gear new, and completely fitted for merchant work. The mill better secured from floods than any I am acquainted with, having but 3 feet of dam, with a short race, to admit of fall for a twenty-four feet overshot water wheel. In fact the land is of good quality; the situation handsome and healthy; the stream a good one; and the mill new, spacious, and well finished, and lying in the most direct route for a great part of the produce that comes to Dumfries to pass it. Possession can be had immediately, and the terms known by application to me, at Dumfries.

JAMES DENRALE.

October 14 Tuftin

### Sully for Sale.

THIS estate, situated in the county of Fairfax, twenty two miles from Alexandria, and the same distance from Georgetown, contains about seven hundred and fifty acres. Little River Turnpike passes through it half a mile from the dwelling house. The situation is handsome, and remarkably healthy; the water is good and abundant. The soil which was originally excellent, has for some years past had the advantage of improving husbandry. Plaster of Paris acting with powerful and immediate effect on all grasses and grains. The fields present a good surface for cultivation; and those, now untilled, are covered with red clover. The orchards are very large and thrifty; the collection of table fruit is choice and various. The mansion is spacious and well constructed: the out-houses are conveniently situated, and the whole have been lately thoroughly repaired and painted. The farm houses, which are all nearly new, are expensive and excellent in their kind.

For a gentleman of leisure this would be a delightful residence; and a profitable estate for an active farmer. The title is indisputable, and perfectly unencumbered.

A number of well taught orderly young men, with good stocks and farming utensils of all kinds, and the crops of the present year, if desired, will be at the command of the purchaser.

Application may be made to the subscriber, living on the premises, next the post-office at Pleasant Valley, in Fairfax.

FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE.

Sept. 19 Tuftin

### A Runaway.

AN AWAY last night from the subscriber a Negro man named THORNTON. He had on, and took with him, a dark twilled roundabout and pantaloons, a black hat, and a striped blanket. He is tall and well made, thin skin, being of the mulatto breed, and about 18 years old. Whoever will deliver said Negro to me shall receive ten dollars, and all expenses paid by

EDM. DENNEY.

I would sell him to any person residing in Virginia. He is a first rate hand on a farm.

E. D.

All masters and owners of vessels are forbid employing this runaway slave at their peril.

Woodland, Fairfax co. Va. Oct. 14—21

### Drovers and Graziers

RE respectfully informed that excellent PASTURAGE may be had at Arlington, the estate of Mr. Custis, one mile from the Georgetown Ferry. More than 1500 fat cattle having been bought and sold at this farm in course of the last twelve months, it has become a very general resort both for Drovers and the Butchers of the District, and where every attention will be shown by the public's humble servant.

ROBERT BALL.

A large quantity of well cured hay is prepared for the winter, and comfortable accommodations will be arranged in the course of the ensuing month.

October 21 Tuftin

### Fire Insurance.

THE Columbian Insurance Company of Alexandria, continue to insure buildings, furniture, merchandise and other property, from loss by fire. The conditions and terms may be learned upon application at their office, next door to the City Hotel, and will be found as moderate and equitable as those of any other company.

The rates of premium are calculated in reference to the actual risk of property, and are as low as 25 cents per 100 dollars per annum for hazards of the best description, increasing proportionably for risks of a more hazardous nature. Insurances may be made for one or more years, or shorter periods.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

October 25

### Patons & Butcher

HABE received, and offer for sale, an assortment of TEN PLATE STOVES, handsome patterns, finished complete.

10th mo. 15

### Bolting Cloths.

THE subscriber has this day received, a large and elegant assortment of Bolting Cloths, of a superior quality, which will be offered for sale at the store of Messrs. Butts & Cawood, King-street, Alex', where he intends keeping a complete assortment in FUTURE.

Sept. 6 AMOS ALEXANDER.

### For Sale.

A TRACT of land, lying on the North Fork of Quantico Creek, and only two miles from the town of Dumfries, (known by the name of Clifton) containing about 250 acres. About two thirds of this tract is in wood—a part of the cleared land well enclosed. There is on this tract a good dwelling house, stables, &c; and convenient to the dwelling house a grist mill, containing two pair of stones—one of burr, new, five feet diameter; the other Colgate. The mill is lately built. Every part of the gear new, and completely fitted for merchant work. The mill better secured from floods than any I am acquainted with, having but 3 feet of dam, with a short race, to admit of fall for a twenty-four feet overshot water wheel. In fact the land is of good quality; the situation handsome and healthy; the stream a good one; and the mill new, spacious, and well finished, and lying in the most direct route for a great part of the produce that comes to Dumfries to pass it. Possession can be had immediately, and the terms known by application to me, at Dumfries.

Sept. 6 AMOS ALEXANDER.

### For Sale.

A STRONG healthy NEGRO MAN, believed to be from thirty to thirty-five years of age. He has for a few years past worked under the direction of an experienced green-house gardener. Apply to NOBLE HERRBERT, Esq. Alex' andria. August 5

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